raints to a better, more efficient form of opposition. Should the Democratic members from former ! Hall's bill originated with members from a slaveholding State: it was a cafe bill. amply sufficient for all legitimate purposes, unit.—Ed. Erg. encumbered with impertinent provisions; it underwent thorough discussion in the House, was fairly matured, was passed by an overwheiming vote, members from the North and South, East and West, uniting in support of it. All who profess devotion to the Compromises of 1850, and hold up the sanctity of Baltimore Platforms, could vote for it with a good con- To the Friends of American Liberty: science, for it is not in conflict with any of them. All who would avoid the opprobrium of covenant breakers, could sustain it, for it proceeds on the assumption that the compact shown that the Slavery thus illegally introposed to reopening the issues of 1850, could lative enactments creating it.

But, will Northern members agree upon this measure? Enough of them favor it, to carry pal local law, which expressly forbade it. Northern Representatives and Senators, and not a few Scuthern men, regret and deprecate not a few Scuthern men, regret and deprecate of the scuthern men, regret and deprecate prohibited Slavery, and "declared it to be not the attempt to repeal the Missouri Comprostiled method of operations; while those who souri Compromise, promptly, by an expression of opinion not to be mistaken, admonish their presentatives that a vote for such a measure will forever put an end to their political career.

What a strange spectacle is here presented! Were the naked question-shall the Missouri Compromise be repealed ?-this day submitted a Congress, in each branch of which they have Nothing but a prompt, stern, unanimous ex-

pression of opinion on their part against it, can evert the danger. They are amazed-perplexed-mystified-incredulous-they cannot believe that a serious purpose exists in Congres to pass a measure so monstrous, so totally unexpected. Let them be warned. A little delay, and all is lost. Such is the combination of political influences at work here, such are the lemands of Slavery, such the necessities of the Administration, that the outrage may be con-

The scheme is to forestall any general expression of public opinion. Men who profess votion to the People are determined to dismitted to Congress, without allowing the People time to speak. Last Tuesday they undertook Tenure of Slavery on the same basis, when he half past three o'clock, rather later than the too, this session, they compelled the Senate to they wished to protract the session to an extraordinary length, evidently with a view of exhausting the opponents of the measure. On a motion to pesipone the further consideration of the subject till Monday, the vote stood-

Yeas-Messrs, Allen, Badger, Bell, Brodd, Batler, Cass, Clayton, Dawson, Everett, Fish, Foot, Houston, Jones of Tennessee, Norvis Sebustian, Seward, Smith, Souart, Sumner, Themsen of New Jersey, Toucey, Wade, and

NAVE - Mesers. Adams, Benjamin, Brown. Clay, Dixon, Dodge of Wisconsin, Dodge of lown, Douglas, Evans, Fitzpatrick, Geyer, Gwin, Mason, Pettit, Slidell, Thompson heatacky, and Weller-17.

Those voting in the negative are the gentle men who wish to force a vote upon the Bill, be fore the People can be heard upon its merits That Dodge of Iowa, Weller, and Gwin, should favor such a policy, is not to be wondered atit is in perfect accordance with their principles; but Dodge of Wisconsin, and Pettit of Indiana, will have to render an account to their constituents for this attempt to forestall

Recollect how the People have been mysti fied-first by the original Bill, with its ambignous provisions-then by additional sections, omitted through a clerical error-then by imperfect telegraphic reports of the new bill. Recollect, that only two weeks have elapsed since the introduction of the last bill, with its section abrogating the Missouri Compromise. so that the People in many sections have not yet been apprised of it, in others know of it only by ruttor, in others have not yet had time to express their opinion. Certainly no full expression of public sentiment can reach Washington in less than a month from this date and yet, the members active in this scheme are evidently determined to force the Bill to a vote adroit management of tacticians, and the power

Again we say-if the People intend to defeat this Iniquity, they must speak in thunder tones,

EXTRACTS FROM OUR CORRESPONDENCE

triet. I have conversed freely with men of all parties in relation to Douglas's Bill, and have that approves it. Compromisers of 1850 devote for it with the purpose of driving the Softs to the wall; for, says a Hard Shell editor, if we support the bill, and the Softs do not, we take their place with the Administration. If they support it, they will be killed at home. Not a

Cocymans, N. Y., January, 1854.—I see it stated that Gen. Cass and Judge Douglas* propose to introduce a bill to repeal the Missouri Compromise. Let it come. I have regretted that any who supported the Free-Soil move-ment in 1848 should have joined hands with Slavery again. I have been and still am a Democrat, except when asked to vote a ticket endorsed to support the Fugitive Slave Law. I do not think that the vote of last November exhibits the strength of the Softs in our State. Though my sympathies were with the Softs, I could not vote their ticket or make any effort to get others to vote it. The Hards were quite siastic, and could swallow their ticket with a gusto, and they had a mind to cram it down the hesitating, while a Soft had no par-ticular relish for the doctrines adopted by both

The announcement made by Mr. Edgerton party at the polls. And many would not vote that States had neither the power to adopt or report closed, at half-past two o'clock.

The announcement made by Mr. Edgerton party at the polls. And many would not vote that of Joseph Surface in the candidate in that direction, we may judge, when we look shire to that of Joseph Surface in the comedy.

The announcement made by Mr. Edgerton party at the polls. And many would not vote that of Joseph Surface in the comedy. This was one of the most felicitous retorts of the session.

Senate, Wednesday, Feb. 1, 1854. the North agree to sustain Hall's bill of the last session, the defeat of the Douglas bill would be insured. And what possible motive can they have for preferring the latter to the is as much a duty as any other public act. H. D. BROWN.

THE LEGAL TENURE OF SLAVERY. LETTER X. COLONIAL AND SUBSEQUENT LEGISLATION FAILED TO LEGALIZE SLAVERY-TESTI-

For the National Era.

MONY OF SLAVEHOLDING JURISTS. I have now shown the illegality of the Afri can slave trade, and examined the legal tenure

proceeds on the assumption that the compact duced, commenced and grew up in opposition to English common law, and without any legissustain it, for it does not touch a single one of I have further testimony to adduce on tha subject. But, before doing this, it may be proper

to add that, in GEORGIA, the introduction it in the House against the Bill of Mr. Doug-has—in other words, the majority of the by Gen. James Oglethorpe, in 1733. The trus-

the attempt to repeal the Missouri Compro only immoral, but contrary to the laws of miso-but they are without organization, with- England." Slaves were, nevertheless, introout inutual trust, without a clear, intelligible, duced, first under pretence of hiring them for short periods, then for a hundred years, or are engaged in this attempt are energetic, de-the negro, paid in advance; and finally, slaves from Africa sailed directly to Savannah, and holier and management. And they will sue- Georgia, like Carolina, became a planting State. cood, unless the People of the Northern and with slave labor + Gen Oglethorpe therefor Western States, opposed to a repeal of the Mis- abandoned the Colony in disgust, and was afterwards acoadjutor of Granville Sharp, and wrote against Slavery, giving an account of the illegal introduction of Slavery into Georgia ‡ I repeat the inquiry—when, where, how, and by whom, was American Slavery legalized?

It will be remembered, that in the early part of this discussion (Letter II) it was proved that, according to numerous decisions, even of South-ern judges, there can be no legal Slavery, exto the People of the free States, who does not | cept by force of local municipal law, insome know that nine-tenths of their two millions of that when a slave was, by the consent of h voters would vote against its repeal? And of the local municipal law that enslaved him yet, we tell these voters, that there is imminent it was held that he became legally free, and could not, if brought back, be held as a slave. Thus, in the case of Lunsford vs. Coquille

May Term, 1824; 14 Martin's Louisiana Rep. 01; Wheeler, p. 335,\$) Judge Martin said: The relation of owner and slave is, in the States of this Union, in which it has A LEGAL xistence, the creature of MUNICIPAL law." In the case of Marie Louise vs. Marriott e , in which the slave had been taken to rance by her master, and brought back to consiana, Judge Matthews said: "Being free or one moment in France, it was not in the wer of her former owner to reduce her again Slavery." Wheeler's Law of Slavery, p. 349; Slave Code, p. 262. Also, in the case of Har-vey and others, vs. Decker and Hopkins, June Term, (Walker's Mississippi Reports, 36.) the summated, before the people in the distant court said: "Slavery is condemned by reason sections of the Union have been apprised of its and the laws of nature. It exists, and can only exist, through municipal regulations." er's Law of Slavery, pp. 340-6. There have been similar decisions in Geor-

gia. ("American Slave Code," p. 262) Yet Slavery, as we have seen, was introduced into pose of one of the greatest questions ever sub. Georgia in direct violation and open defiance of municipal law forbidding it. Henry Clay expressly predicated the Legal

when no one was prepared to discuss it. Last to be property." In what followed, he repeated and explained the same principle, though the alleged historical fact, as we have seen, lacks work quite new to them, they opposed the customary motion to adjourn. For the first time, according to Mr. Clay, was the basis of legalized Slavery, and he assumed that there had sit the next day, Saturday; and then, after a speech from Mr. Dixon in favor of the Bill, wicked, bloody, cowardly legislation. I in aid of the slaveholder, and against the slave. this has been only in a way of regulation or enforcement of a relation assumed, or taken for granted, as having been previously legalized, when no such event had taken place.

In proof of this, I now bring forward th testimony of slaveholding jurists. And the first witness I shall put on the difference as it may seem,) is the identica Judge Matthews, of Louisiana, whom I have just now cited as affirming the doctrine that Slavery can exist only by municipal law, and applying the doctrine for the liberation of the slave.

In the case of Seville vs. Chretian, Septem tember Term, 1817, (5 Martin's Louisiana Reports, 275: Wheeler's Law of Slavery, p. 15: American Slave Code, p. 264) Judge Matthews dmits "the absence of any leg slative act of European Powers for the introduction of Slaery into their American dominsons." adds: "If the record of any such act exists, we have not been able to find any trace of it."

After tracing the historical origin and progress Mr. E. also said that he regarded Slavery of the African slave trade, from Charles V and s patent to one of his Flemish subjects, down landing of the cargo of the Dutch ship on James river, he proceeds: "This is the first origin of the Slavery of the blacks in the British it was not definite on this point. He wished American provinces. About twenty years after, slaves were introduced into New England, and it is believed that Indians were at the same | go to the Committee of the Whole, and to be time, or before held in bondage. The ABSENCE of any act or instrument of GOVERNMENT under which their Stavery ORIGINATED, is not a motter of greater surprise than that there THE SLAVERY OF THE BLACKS." * * # "It will should be regarded. He held to the right is an admitted principle that Slavery has been of a people to choose their own Government. tolerated in all the Colonies established in America by the mother country-not only of Africans, but also of Indians. TIVE ACT OF THE COLONIES CAN BE FOUND IN

RELATION TO IT." This is certainly very remarkable language from the lips of a Judge who was about dec ding a case against a claimant for freedom-a Judge too, who has declared that Slavery car in the Senate this week, trusting then to the in a State in which it has also been decided that "prescription," (or lapse of time) "is never pleadable to a claim for freedom;" and that a man cannot be reduced to Slavery, in any man ner whatever, on account of the length of TIME he may have been held in servitude." ** Patting these three concessions together-viz: 1, the impossibility of legalizing Slavery without local positive law; 2, the absence of any such law and, 3, the impossibility of legalizing Slavery by the length of time in which its victims may have been held in servitude-the absolute il legality of American Slavery follows, of course Judge Matthews evidently felt himself pressed with the difficulty, and labored hard for a foundation to stand upon, while giving judgment against a claim to freedom. In the case before believe that he would have willingly liberated in this case likewise. But he was in a com munity of slaveholders-probably a slaveholder himself What could he do? The case of Ma spark of principle! But we to the Northern rie Louise he could dispose of, by her liberation man that votes for it.

JESSE RYDER. without affirming the absolute illegality of the could be specified by the speci without affirming the absolute illegality of Slavery. Not so in the present case. Yet conscience and self-consistency were pressing hard upon him. How could he decide that any person was legally a slave? On that point, his mind evidently labored. And how did he dis-

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Was it legal basis of Slavery? No. He looked over the whole ground, but said plainly enough that he could find nothing there. Did he plead the acts of "European Governments?" No. He said expressly that he could find no trace of them. Did he find Slavery legalized by Colonial legislation? No. He found "the absence of No. He soctions, and in the end it was only a strife for men; principles were lost sight of. If the leaders of the movement of 1848 had not shown ated."—"none authorizing the Slavery of the their ball-walls of the strike in the strik their hollow-heartedness by coalesceing with their opponents and leaving the rank and there were no tickets of the Free Soil

The proposed the previous week than the previous week. The deprecated the previous week than the previous week than the previous week than the previous week than the previous week. The deprecated the previous week than the previous week than the previous week than the previous week. The deprecated the previous week than the previous week than the previous week than the previous week. The deprecated the previous week than the previous week then the whole was decided in the negative table, but the eighth claim of the Morse Company, which was decided in the negative table, but the wight the previous week. The previous table to get to provide the previous week then the previous week then the previous week the table, which was decided in the regative table to get to provide the previous week. The previous table to get to prevent, and the get table the previous week

* Wilson's American History, p. 262. † Ib., p. 265. † Stuart's Life of Granville Sharp, p. 21.

f Stuart's Life of Granville Sharp, p. 21.

9 "American Siave Code," p. 62.

If the same principle was affirmed by Judge Payne, of New York, in the case of the slaves of Mr. Letamon, and, though the Virginia Governor makes a show of contesting the decision, the Southern courts, and a portion of the Southern press, are against him.

See "American Slave Code."

**Judge Porter, in Delplaine vs. Devise: 14 Martin's Louisiana Rep., 650: Wheeler, p. 101; Slave Code, pp. 266-7.

CONGRESS. THIRTY-THIRD CONGRESS-FIRST SESSION.

Senate, Tueday, Jan. 31, 1854.

On motion by Mr. Adams, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill increasing the salaries of the clerks in the Executive Offices, from nine, twelve, and fourteen hundred dollars, to tweive, fourteen, and sixteen hundred dollars, according to their respective classes; and after

amending the same, it was passed.

Mr. Badger, from the Committee on Finance, reported back the bill granting a credit on the duties upon railroad iron, with an amendment.

The Senate proceeded to the consideration of the bill to establish a Territorial Government for Nebraska.

Mr. Chase said that, so far as his personal convenience was considered, he would prefer to have the bill postponed. On yesterday, the Senator from Illinois had referred to certain historical facts and documents which he (Mr. C.) had not had an opportunity to examine His engagements in the Supreme Court would prevent his attendance in the Senate to-morrow. If he were to proceed to day, it would be with a disadvantage. He, however, would be subject to such course as the Senate might de-

Mr. Douglas said the bill was postponed last week for the convenience of Senators. It was now said the Senator from Ohio had not had time to examine the historical facts. The Senator ought to have done so before he published his historical address. If the bill were postponed now, other Senators would ask the same. He did not feel at liberty to extend courtesy to those whom he could only regard as enemies

Mr. Chase. I expect no courtesy from the Senator, and I ask for none from him. I do not believe him capable of understanding what are the obligations of courtesy. He desired to sustain the history he had given of this subject introduced new facts, and had given a new version to the history. He desired time to examine these new facts, and the authorities of the Senator. If he proceeded to-day, it would be nder great disadvantages.
Mr. Douglas. The Senator asserts that I

am unable to understand the obligations of courtesy. I am incapable of understanding that rule of courtesy which justifies one Senator in writing a libel upon a brother Senator, and then come to him with a smile on his face seeking courtesy, in order that time might be given him to circulate his libel before it could be exposed.

The Chair called the Senator to orde Mr. Douglas asked if the Chair ought not to ave called the Senator from Ohio to order. The Chair said the Senator from Ohio was certainly out of order.

Mr. Cass said the Senator from Ohio was in a peculiar position. The Senator of Illinois had made an elaborate argument, and had gone over a very extended ground. It could not be expected that the Senator from Ohio could with justice to himself reply, without time for examination. He hoped asked would be granted. He thought no danger could be apprehended from agitation. Mr. Weller urged a postponement for one

Mr. Chase explained that he could not go before Friday.

Mr. Weller then opposed any postponement beyond Thursday, and moved to postpone it

Mr. Foot then moved to postpone till Monday, and, after a long discussion, in which Mr. Gwin called the attention of the Senate to the singular and extraordinary fact that no one Senator was disposed to make a speech on any

Mr. Foot modified his motion to postpone the subject till Friday; and it was, after further discussion, agreed to.

House of Representatives, Jan. 31, 1854. Mr. Richardson, of the Committee on Territories, presented a bill to organize the Territories of Nebraska and Kanzas.

Mr. English, of Indiana, stated, that all the members of the committee did not approve of this bill. He objected to it because it conflicted with the Compromise of 1820, and because its boundaries are not, in his opinion, correct. He described briefly the topography of the country. He said the bill contemplated an encroachment upon Utah.

Mr. Richardson interrupted, and said he had not yielded the floor to enable the gentleman to make a speech.

Mr. English said he merely wished to explain his position. The Rocky Mountains were a

as an evil, and an injury to the State in which it exists. He would not interfere with Slavery in any State. He would leave the question to this option to be given them.

Mr. Richardson said he wished the bill there perfected. He, however, entered upon a defence of the boundaries prescribed in the Utah now to be embraced in Nebraska desired to be included in the new Territory. Their Mr. English had intimated his disapproval of the Mormon people and their laws.

Mr. Richardson heartily disapproved of them

Their institutions were bad. He denied that there was antagonism of feeling or interest among the people east and west of the moun-Mr. Davis, of Indiana, called for the read ing of the bill.

Mr. Phillips said he knew Mr. Richardson had not contemplated a speech at this time, and hoped Mr. Richardson would at once move its being referred to the Committee of the Whole, and be printed. Mr. Richardson did so; but several gentlemen moved to present amendments and substitutes, and great confusion prevailed.

The previous question, on the motion to refer, being called for, and urged by Mr. Preston and others, several points of order were raised by different gentlemen; when Mr. Richardson said he would withdraw hi motion to refer, to permit gentlemen to present amendments, if no debate was to arise.

A dozen members here arose, and simulta-

neously addressed the Chair. The floor was Mr. Richardson, who yielded it to Mr. English, who presented certain amendments. Mr. Dean offered the following proviso as an

ed shall be construed to legalize or establish Slavery or involuntary servitude within said Cerritories, or either of them. Mr. Egerton gave notice that he would offer, as an amendment, the bill of the last session. The previous question was renewed, and the

Provided, That nothing in this bill contain

incrity report, and that it be printed. Objection was made by Mr. Bridges, who withdrew it, when Mr. Seward renewed it; but the House almost unanimously determined to receive and print the report.

Mr. Taylor of Ohio, and Mr. Farley, both of

the committee, declared they had not favored either report that had been made. The former was opposed to reporting any bill.

Mr. Olds, from the Post Office Committee, reported a bill imposing a penalty for the ob-struction of the United States mails, [understood to apply to the Eric case,] and stated that he had understood a minority report would be presented.

Mr. Jones, of Tennessee, moved to lay it

Mr. Summer presented the petition of a large number of citizens of Laneaster, Pennsylvania, praying that Congress would prevent the in-troduction of Slavery into Territory Low free, or in any Territory situated north of 36 deg. 30 min. He said as the Nebraska bill was now before the Senate, he would not move the reference of the memorial, but request that it

e laid on the table.

Mr. Slidell submitted a resolution, directing the Committee on the Judiciary to inquire in'o the expediency of amending the rules of the Senate, by removing the injunction of secresy upon the final action of the Senate upon all nominations, retaining that secresy upon all remarks or debate by Senators on such nomi-

Mr. Badger suggested that the resolution be amended so as to require the committee to in-quire whether the rule required any amend-The resolution was modified in accordance with this suggestion, and after some debate, it

The Senate then proceeded to the consideration of the resolution declaring that the Hon. S. S. Phelps is entitled to hold his seat in the Senate, as Senator from Vermont.

Mr. Williams addressed the Senate in suport of the resolution, contending that the only imitation on the Executive appointment was

that it should be made before the meeting of the Legislature next following the happening Mr. Bayard supported the views of the minority, contending that the true construction of the Constitution was, that the Executive appointments could only continue till the next

House of Representatives, Feb. 1, 1854. Mr. Jones, of New York, moved a reconsideration of the vote by which Mr. Olde's bill in relation to carrying the mails on railroads [applying to the Eric difficulties] was referred esterday to the Committee of the Whole.

Mr. Olds stated that news had been received, since yesterday, of events rendering prompt

Mr. O. read a statement from a New York paper, to the effect that papers had been re-ceived at Detroit, via Canada, twenty-four hours in advance of the mails; and he said that pe-titions were coming from the West, to establish permanent mail routes through that channel. Mr. Jones, of Tennessee, asked the gentle nan if he could not compel the prompt trans. mission of the mails between New York and Washington, as well as through Eric, by means

of a bill imposing penalties?

Mr. Ritchie, of Pennsylvania, said the bill was very long, and could not now be read; that it would be found unconstitutional in some of its particulars. It was but a covert means of getting at the Erie parties.

Mr. Campbell called for the previous que

tion on the motion to reconsider yesterday's

vote of reference. Mr. Hamilton moved that that motion should ie on the table. Upon this motion the yeas and nays were ordered, on motion of Campbell, when the motion was decided in the negative—yeas 83, nays 102.
Mr. Jones, of Tennessee, moved that the rules be suspended, and that the House should go

Mr. Florence called for the aves and noes : which were ordered, and the motion failedayes 92, noes 93.

Mr. Florence, Mr. Groves, and other gentlemen, here made motions to adjourn, to co into Committee, for a call of the House, &c., &c. On another motion to go into Committee of the Whole, tellers were appointed, and the re- ed to demonstrate, to-day, to be historically and sult was-yeas 82, nays 82. [The indications were plainly of a desire on the part of Pennsylvania members to defer action on the bill.] Mr. Campbell here called for the yeas and

Senate, Thursday, Feb. 2, 1854. Mr. Hamlin, from the Committee on Printing, reported an order directing the printing of 7,000 copies of the mechanical part of the report of the Commissioner of Patents.

Mr. Hamlin also reported, from the same

Committee, the bill to establish a Government printing office, with a recommendation that it do not pass.

The resolution heretofore submitted by Mr. Clayton, calling for correspondence and information touching proceedings at, and affairs of, the Sandwich Islands, was taken up, and agreed

Mr. Bright submitted a resolution, calling for copies of all correspondence touching the seizure, imprisonment, and release, of Martin Koszta, by the Austrian authorities at Smyrna. Mr. Cass thought that great injustice had been done to Mr. Brown, the dragoman at Constantinople, respecting his agency in this matter. It was due to Mr. Brown (to whom he paid many high compliments) that this cor-

espondence should be made public. The Senate then proceeded to the consideraion of the Vermont contested case, of the right of Mr. Phelps to his seat.
Mr. Butler and Mr. Badger addressed the

Senate, against Mr. Phelps's right. Mr. Phelps commenced an argument in support of his claims, and had not concluded when his report was closed.

House of Representatives, Feb. 2, 1854. The bill to impose penaltics for obstructing the transportation of the mails on railroads now came up for further consideration, on the motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill was referred to the Committee of the Whole.

The proposition to build a dustom-house at Louisville being under consideration, Mr. Lilly said there were to be sixty post office clerks and one custom-house officer in the building; and he proposed to amend the bill by calling it a post office building; which was

Mr. Breckenridge, in order to debate the bill, moved a pro forma amendment. He said that he was opposed to the principle of making such appropriations; but inasmuch as the work nad been prosecuted to its present stage, he had resolved, after much hesitation, to vote for all this class of appropriations, viz: those required to complete works already begun.

Mr. Clingman was against appropriations for ustom houses in the interior. Mr. Preston said he did not ask the appropriation as a favor. The Government would save in the way of rents, by completing the

Mr. Disney supported the appropriation. He did not wish the West to be compelled to depend upon the East as a medium for ommerce with Europe.

Mr. Stanton, of Kentucky, supported the appropriation in a few remarks. The question was then taken on the motion to amend the bill by appropriating \$40,000 for the completion of this building, (in addition to the original \$115,000,) and it was decided

in the affirmative-yeas 75, nays 69. The motion, in compliance with the nendation of the Secretary of the Treasury, to appropriate \$65,000 to complete the Mol custom-house, was then considered. Mr. Phillips spoke in its support.

Mr. Haven, and Mr. Stanton, of Tenne debated the motion briefly, when the question was submitted, and the Committee adopted the

Mr. Benson moved the appropriation of 8— for the completion of the custom-house at Bath, Maine, which the Committee of Ways and Means had omitted, although the Secretary of the Treasury had recommended it.

Mr. Benson briefly urged his proposition. His
motion was adopted—yeas 71, nays 55.

Mr. Washburn, of Maine, moved an appropriation of \$20,000, for the completion of approaches to the custom-house at Bangor, to accommodate the custom-house officers,

plained the necessity for it.

Mr. Hibbard said the whole scheme plan was unreasonable, and the appropriation unnecessary. He would not accuse gentlemen of "log rolling," but thought that out of the has six persons in the custom-house, and col-lects but \$19 000 per annum.

Appropriations had been heretofore made to

post office, and United States courts; and ex-

f the session]
The amendment was adopted—73 in the affirmative, noes not counted.

Mr. Benton submitted an amendment, giving \$100,000 for the completion of the custom-house at St. Louis. He stated the recommendation had been made by the Secretary of the Treasury. He explained, that no stipulation of a restriction had ever been made with refer-

ence to this building.

He regarded it as the wonder of the age. that our Government, which seems to have money to squander, should ever build an edi-fice to fall or be burned. Mr. Benton spoke of St. Louis and its rapid growth. [He was listened to with profound attention] The Government is now paying in rents at St. Louis-[Here the Speaker admonished Mr. Benton that his time was up under the five minutes' rule, and he sat down amid a general cry of "Go on !"]
Mr. Houston read from the record, that an

appropriation had been made for the completion of the custom-house at St. Louis, to show that a restriction had been stipulated. Mr. Benton said the gentleman had read an old act, intended for a kind of building not now contemplated. The old idea had been given up; and since it had, and permanent buildings and been determined on, no restrictions had

been stipulated. The question upon the amendment was taken, and decided in the affirmative—ayer 89, noes

ment appropriating \$12,100 to complete the custom-house at Wilmington, Delaware, in a fire-proof manner; and urged his motion in an earnest appeal. His motion was decided in the ffirmative-ayes 89, noes 31. Mr. Wade moved an appropriation of \$25,000 for the marine hospital at Cleveland; during the consideration of which, our report

Senate, Friday, February 3, 1854. After the journal had been read, the private alendar was taken up, and the following bills were passed; all others on the calendar being bjected to, were postponed. For the relief of Albert Hart.

For the relief of Lavinia Taylor. For the relief of Allan G. Johnson. For the relief of Adam D. Stewart, payn er in the United States army. For the relief of S. Factor. For the relief of Richard Fitzpatrick For the relief of Don Juan Domercq, a Span

ish subject.

others, for the capture of the British private armed schooner "Ann," during the war of For the relief of Purser T. B. McBlair. For the relief of John G. Camp. For the relief of Samuel H. Hempstead. For the legal representatives of Thos. Chap-

For compensation of James W. Law and

man, late collector of the port of Georgetown, in South Carolina.

For the relief of Isaac Vern. For the relief of Richard King. At one o'clock, on motion of Mr. Douglas, the private calendar was postponed, and the Senate proceeded to the consideration of the bill to establish a Territorial Government for

Nebraska. out of the bill the words declaring the Missouri Compromise to have been repealed by the acts of 1850. Mr. Chase said that, a few days ago, he had taken occasion to repel the personal attacks of the Senator from Illinois. He now had prowhich contained an assertion which be intend-

in fact unfounded. He entered into this discussion with no unkind feelings. He looked at the subject only, and not at men This speech will be given at length House of Representatives, Feb. 3, 1854. Mr. Deau, who yesterday (after our report had closed,) by consent, presented certain resolutions of the Legislature of New York, in regard to the better protection of emigrants ar-

riving at our ports, and which were referred to the Committee on Commerce, to-day moved a reconsideration of the vote on the reference, in order that it might be referred to another committee. This motion lies over, un-On motion of Mr. Egerton, the House re solved itself into Committee of the Whole on the Private Calendar, (Mr. Hibbard in the

chair.) and proceeded to the consideration of bills heretofore reported favorably upon-by the several committees. At 40 minutes past 1 C'clock, the business of the Committee was arrested, in consequence of there not being a quorum present, and a call of the House was ordered. While the call was of the House was ordered. being made, many members entered the hall

and resumed their seats. At the completion of the call, the Committee rose and reported to the House the fact of the call, and that a quorum was then present; whereupon the House again resolved itself into Committee, and resumed the Private Calendar, when our report closed.

Senate, Saturday, February 4, 1854. Mr. Fish presented the resolutions adopted at a large meeting of the citizens of New York, remonstrating against the adoption of any measure to repeal the Missouri Compromis

He asked that the resolutions be read.

Mr. Douglas said that every Senator had already read these resolutions. To read every memorial or paper presented to the Senate, at length, would consume the whole time of the It was against the usual practice of the Senste. The Chair. Does the Senator object to the

reading? Mr. Fish. I move, then, that the resolutions be read. Mr. Seward. I ask the yeas and nays on

the motion. The year and navs were refused, and the the motion to read was rejected. Mr. Summer presented the memorial of three hundred tax-payers of Weymouth, New Hampshire, remonstrating against the repeal of the Missouri Compromise.

Mr. Brodhead presented several memorials

of a similar character, from different parts of-Pennsylvania; all of which were laid on the Several petitions of a private character w presented and referred.

The Senate then resumed the consideration of the bill to establish a Territorial Governthe Committee on Territories provided that the people of the Territories should be free to adopt or prohibit Slavery in their Constitutions when they should apply for admission into the Union. But that bull did not put the people of the United States on an equal feating as to the the United States on an equal footing as to the right to remove to and take their property into these Territories. It excluded the people of

the Southern States from going there with their

property, until such time as the people residing in the Territories should by their Constitution Territories should by their Constitutions allow it. This was unjust. It left the deci- bushels of mixed, at \$1; yellow, at \$1 02. Cot sion of this question entirely with those who ton declined. Stocks dull-some slightly dewere not slaveholders, and excluded all who elined. would have an interest in the adoption of Slavery.

This being the case, he had proposed an amendment repealing the prohibition of the Missouri act, and leaving the people of the Southern States free to carry their property in-to the Territories. This amendment had been

since adopted by the committee in their new bill. That committee had not adopted it from any sinister motive, but with the view of discharging their whole duty in perfecting their bill. The committee proposed to put the peo-ple of all sections on an equal footing. The Missouri Compromise had made an unjust dis-crimination against the people and property of the Southern States. Mills, sold at \$8.37 a \$8 50. Wheat, from

The committee were not slaveholders. The proposition came from those who acted upon high principles of equal right and justice to all. They had also recommended the repeal of the Missouri prohibition because it was inconsistent with the principles of the great Compromise of 1850. The vast majority of the proposition came from \$1.00 cm. Mills, sold at \$9 a \$9.25. When \$2.20. Corn, 95 a 97 cents.

Feb. 4—Flour—Howard Street Mills, sold at \$9 a \$9.25. When \$2.20. Corn, 95 a 97 cents.

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Feb. 4—Flour—Howard Stre Appropiations had been heretofore made to complete this work; but now bridges were need-fied that the Missouri prohibition was entirely

tution did recognise property, and secure it; and any prohibition of the property of any man from the Territory was void and unjust. Senate, Monday, February 6, 1254.

Mr. Johnson, from the Committee on M tary Affairs, reported a bill for the relief of Elizabeth C. Smith. He asked that the bill be now considered. This lady enlisted in the issouri regiment of volunteers for the war in Mexico, under the name of Bill Eucher, and served for eight months, when her sex was discovered and she was honorably dis-

charged. She had never received any pay or bounty land. This bill proposed to give her The bill was then passed. The Senate then proceeded to the considera-tion of the bill to establish a Territorial Gov-

self generally to a silent performance of his duty. He remembered the time of the adoption of the Missouri Compromise, and the struggle in which it was adopted. Since that day he had known nor heard of no man bold

enough to propose its repeal till now.

The Compromise of 1850 was also adopted, and for four years since, and during its consideration, he had heard nothing but that it was finality forever to be kept, and not to be questioned in Congress or elsewhere. It was now not only proposed to set aside this finality, but to go forther, and set aside the more sacred one of 1820. No reason had been given for this repeal. The Senator from Illinois, last year, introduced and supported a Nebraska oill, with no provision for the repeal of this prohibition.

The Senator from Missouri, who was deeply interested in this measure, admitted at the last session that the Missouri Compromise had not been and could not be repealed Senator had given ne just cause for this measure, so calculated to rouse the people to madness. This conspiracy to overturn the time-honored Compromise and sacred guarantee of freedom to these Territories, was not yet six weeks old; it had been hatched in this city, within that period.

He would not stop to investigate the course of the Senator from Illinois on this subject. It was, he knew, exceedingly mutable; but i would be of little value to show that mutability The committee had reported their bill at first not on the ground that the acts of 1850 repealed the Missouri Compromise, but on the ground that it would be unwise for Congress to decide one way or the other. They then said, in their report, that it was not wise to repeal or affirm the Missouri Compromise. They then, in a few days after, reported a measure for its repeal.

He controverted at length the doctrine of supersedure, and contended' that the acts of 1850 affirmed and continued the Missouri Compromise. The fact that part of this Territory had been included in Utah, did not repeal the Missouri Compromise. Such doctrine he illustrated by saying, that if a dispute arose between two men about the boundaries of their farms, and a line was run to straighten the same, taking from one to give to the other, it could not be said that if A got part of B's land, by running this line, did not follow that the principle of running the line destroyed B's title to the rest of his farm.

He did not propose to comment on the Senator's speech. His colleague had so completely pulverized that speech, that there was not enough of it left on which to hang an idea. The Territories be held were now free, and he earnestly invoked that they be not punished with the soourge of human slavery. The South had had the whole benefit of

Compromise; and now, when the North desi to avail herself of her share, will the South deny it? He denied that the North had authorized any one to propose the repeal of this Compromise. It was a perfidious betrayed of the North. If, during the last election, Gen. Pierce had been pledged to this measure, he ould not have received a single Northern vote. Major Andre was hung for making a proposal less base than this. teen millions of free laborers from this Terri-

tory, by admitting Slavery to them.

He spoke till after two o'clock, in earness lenunciation of the bill ; pointing out its nefarious provisions, dangerous to the liberties and Mr. Jones, of Tennessee, was replying when

this report was closed.

House of Representatives, February 6, 1854. On motion of Mr. Houston, the House took up the Senate bill prescribing the duties of the and frequent applicant of the meeting. ecretary of the Senate. This bill was reurned to the House, the Senate non-concurring n certain amendments of the House. It pro posed to make the Secretary the dish flicer of the Senate, under the supervision of | dent, were directed to forward the proceedings the Treasury Department, and gives him an of the meeting to our Senators and Representaddition of one thousand dollars to his present | atives in Congress, with the request that they compensation of \$3,000, and extra compensa-

Mr. Breckenridge was in favor of the Hou receding from its amendments, and stated that as the Senate had yielded a point in making the Treasury Department, and not a committee of the Senate, the auditor of the Secretary the House should in courtesy yield a point and permit the increase of salary. Mr. Mace said \$3 000 was ample, and urged

persistence by the House in its refusal to sancion any increase. Mr. Jones, of Tennessee, very clearly plained the subject, as it stood before the the accounts of the Secretary, but upon the in-

crease of salary the aves and noes were called, and the House refused to recede from its posion-ayes 66, noes 103. Mr. Bissell, from the Committee on Military Affairs, presented a bill to increase the army, and another to increase the pay of the officers and men; which were referred to the Commit-

tee of the Whole, and ordered to be printed. Mr. Benton, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported back, with a recommenda on that it pass, a bill to give the right of way to the Iron Mountain and St. Louis railroad through the grounds of Jefferson Barracks. A call of the House was accordingly ordered, pending which, our report closed

Baltimore Market. BALTIMORE, FEB. 6 .- Flour-sales of 50 bbls. of City Mills, at \$8.62; an advance of Saturday's prices. Howard Street held at \$8.75. Grain advanced. Wheat - sales of Corn - sales of 16,000 bus. white at 88 a 92

New York Market. New York, Feb. 6, 11/2 P. M.—Flour advanced—sales of 10 000 bbls. of State brands at \$9.1834; Southern, at \$9.50. Wheat-held 4 cents higher. Corn, scarce-sales of 12,000

Philadelphia Market, &c. PHILADELPHIA, FEB. 6 .- The market is firm er. Flour-sales at \$8.75. Wheat 4 cents

Review of the Baltimore Markets. BALTIMORE, FEB. 4 - During the nast week an active business has been done in bread-tuffs prices fluctuating and receding-supply light. Provisions have advanced in price. Groceries quiet. Sugar and molasses dull. Coffee heavier. Prices of flour and grain of last Saturday, compared with to-day's prices:

Jan. 28—Flour—Howard Street and City
Mills, sold at \$9 a \$9.25. Wheat, \$2.10 a Feb. 4-Flour-Howard Street and City

By this it will be seen that the prices of flour More business has been done in the Stock Court of the United States decided adversely to market this week than the previous week. the eighth claim of the Morse Company, which

\$1.95 a \$2 02. Corn, 86 a 90 cents.

THE VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

From the N. Y. Evening Post. THE NEBRASKA MEETING AT THE TABER

NACLE. The meeting of last evening, called to pr test against the absorption of Nebraska into the region in which Slavery is legalized, was large and most respectable. For the greater part, it was composed of men who take the conservative side in questions of this nature. and dislike agitation. The men who were were on the ground to resist a measure which sweeps aside all Compromises, and gives the signal of a new and fierce contention for territory, in regard to which the Slavery question has for thirty-four years been considered as finally and irrevocably settled.

The proceedings of the evening-resolution and speeches—were marked with great mod-eration, as might have been expected from an ernment for Nebraska.

Mr. Wade expressed the diffidence with which he rose to address the Senate. He laid no claim to be a debater, but he confined him-like to a silent performance of his in listening with unabated attention to two in listening with unabated attention to two claims. character and temper of the audience Mr. Emmet's speech was an excellent and able statement of the reasons against the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, delivered very much in the manner of an argument on a law question, before the Supreme Court. Mr. Gerard spoke very decidedly and emphatically against the revival of Slavery in the ountry covered by the act of 1820, but carefully abstained from any topics of a nature calculated to rouse the popular enthusiasm for Freedom, or even any strong feeling of indigna-tion at the fraud which the authors of the new scheme are attempting to practice upon the

In short, the meeting was one of the moderates of that great majority by whom the re peal of the Missonri sinulation is opposed. It was strongly anti-abolitionist in its character. and was evidently restrained, by its Castle Garden reminiscenses, from allowing itself to consider the question in any other light than as a controversy respecting the fulfilment of a fair bargain between the North and the South.

These, however, are circumstances which give the meeting a great importance and a marked significance. It was composed of men who have no sympathy with the Abolitionists, and who would be glad to be on good terms with the South. They are forced to occupy the ground they took last night, by the threat of a refusal to fulfil an engagement of which the South has already received its entire share of the benefit. They appear unwillingly as the adversaries of anything asked by the Southern States, and resist the new demand to plant Slavery in all the unoccupied territories of it and the medicine, that they show a skill and it a spirit in which regret predominates over anger. It requires the compulsion of ungrateful circumstances and a strong sense of injury to engage these men in a controversy on a subject concerning which they so earnestly de-

PROTEST AGAINST DOUGLAS'S BILL. a Earnest Resolve to Stand by the Rights of Free-dom in Nebruska ! !

The meeting of the citizens of Cleveland, on aturday evening, at the National Hall, was aposing in character and numbers, and manifested, all through, a resolve to maintain the plighted faith of the nation, at any and every

Geo. Mygatt, Esq., was chosen President; assisted by John Hale, Selah Chamberlain, and W. B. Castle; J. F. Keeler and C. W. Palmer. Secretaries. The object of the meeting was stated by Hiram Griswold, Esq. Thereupon, a Committee of five, viz : H. Gris

wold, S. J. Andrews, J. A. Briggs, S. I. Noble,

and W. Siade, jr., were appointed to report resolutions expressive of the sense of the meet-Foote and Dr. Burton were called to the stand, and warmly cheered. The former then adressed the meeting, amid hearty applause. The Committee returned, and made the fol-

lowing report: [We omit the report, for want of room.]

The report was unanimously accepted, and motion to adopt, Hiram Griswold occupied He enlarged upon the utter exclusion of thir- the floor, in explanation of the resolutions, in a spirited denunciation against Douglas's Nebras-ka bill. He was followed by J. C. Vaughan. Esq., who gave a brief but lucid history of the Nebraska question, and by Rev. J. Hyatt Smith, in a laconic but elequent appeal, who moved, that all in favor of maintaining the unorgan-ized Territory of Nebraska free, should rise, when the people, in response, almost unani-mously rose to their feet, with shouts of approval. J. A. Briggs, Esq, closed in an earnest and aloquent speech, eliciting the hearty

The question was now put on the adoption of the report, and unanimously carried. on Resolutions, in conjunction with the Presishould present them before the two Houses as should present them before the two Houses as the protest of the people of Cleveland against Miller, Auburn, and Derby, Orton, & Mulligad, Buffa Senator Douglas's Nebrasba bill; earried unan-

On motion of J. C. Vaughan, it was moved and carried, that the Committee on Resolutions be continued—that they add to their number such other men of any and every political party as may be willing to help, and correspond with the other counties of the State, and have authority, should the crisis demand it to call a Convention of the People of the State, at Coambus, to protest against the free Territory of Nebraska being cursed by Slavery.

THE NEBRASKA MEETING.

A very large and intelligent audience assem ed last night in the Court House, in pursuance of the call of Mayor Volz, to express their indignant opposition to the bill intro-duced in Congress by Senator Douglas, having for its object the extension of Slavery into

Messrs. Charles Avery, Luke Leemis, John Irwin, and John Chambers, were elected Vice Mesers. E. D. Gazzam, Henry Woods, E. H. Stowe, and John Barton, were chosen Secreta-His Honor the Mayor, in a few words, stated the object of the meeting. Hon. C. Darragh was loudly called for, and

Dr. Gazzam moved the appointment of a

espended in a very elequent manner.

On motion, Mayor Volz took the chair.

Committee of five, to draft resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting; which was agreed The Chair appointed Dr. Gazzam, and Messrs. Aaron Floyd, Thomas Bakewell, George W. Jackson, and D. N. White. The Committee

During their absence, Wm. M. Shinn, Esq., responded to a call of the audience in a happy manner, and with great effect. The Committee, at the conclusion of Mr. Shinn's address, through their chairman, Mr. Gazzam, read the following resolutions: [For want of room, we emit all except the

closing one.] Resolved, That the State Senators and members of Assembly from this district are requested to introduce to the Legislature resolutions of instruction on this subject to our Sena-

tors in Congress.

Hon. Jasper E. Brady protested against their violence. They were inexpedient, because unconciliatory of Democratic votes, without which the measure could not be successfully opposed. In reply, Dr. Gazzam made a most earnest and eloquent address, defending the resolutions because they contained the truth. It was time to do away with expediency; all parties had assembled there, and they gave the honest expression of Americans against a contemplated gross outrage. The vote being taken, but two voted against the resolutions-Messrs. Brady and Charles

On motion, the meeting adjourned.

the Morse patent, it is known that the Supreme Court of the United States decided adversely to office

FOR THE NATIONAL REA. The Church of Labina, Sandwich Islands, some time ince forwarded to the Executive Committee of the American and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society, one hundred dollars, to be awarded as a prize to the author of the best Essay on the subject of " American St. very a Formidable Obstacle to the Conversion of the Vorld," The Rev. G. W. Perkins, Rov. J. W. C Pennington, D. D., and Hon. Wm. Jay, were appoint d judges to award the prize. Six Essays were subtted to their examination; and the two last named entlemen concurred in awarding the prize to an Es-

say which, on opening the accompanying envelope, proved to have been written by William Goodell, of New York. The writers of the other Essays can have them by LEWIS TAPPAN. Cor. Sec. A. and F. A. S. Society,

48 Beekman st., New York. NO FAMILY SHOULD BE WITHOUT THEM

We speak of McLane's Liver Pills, which have ome an indispensable Family Medicine. The frightful symptoms which arise from a diseased Liver nanifest themselves, more or less, in every family dyspepsia, sick headache, obstruction of the menses gue and fever, pains in the side, with dry, hacking ough, are all the results of hepatic derangementand for these Dr. McLane's Pills are a sovereign remedy. They have never been known to fail, and they should be kept at all times by families.

Directions.—Take two or three going to bed, wery second or third night. If they do not purge wo or three times by next morning, take one or two ore. A slight breakfast should invariably follow The Liver Pill may also be used where purging is simply necessary. As an autifulious purgative, they

are inferior to none. And in doses of two or three, hey give astonishing relief to sick headache; also slight derangements of the stomach. Dy Purchasers will be careful to ask for Dr. Mc ANE'S CELEBRATED LIVER PILLS, and take one else. There are other Pills, purporting to be iver Pills, now before the public.

Dr. McLane's Liver Pills, also his colebrated Verifuge, can now be had at all respectable Drug Stores n the United States and Canada.

THE PROGRESS OF MEDICAL SCIENCE We have just examined a new and marked evi-

ence of this caption, in a compound from the East, prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer, of Lowell, Mass. Dr Ayer is a deep Chemist, and combines the constituents of this remody in strict accordance with chemical principles. There is nothing secret about it, but the whole composition and process is freely published and made known to the Medical Profession. We have the formula, with full particulars, in the Doctor's own handwriting; and must, in sincerity, say rinsic merit, which is worthy of all commendation The medicine has, in diseases of the throat and lungs, been fully tested by all the Medical Colleges, and most of our eminent medical men, and is, as far as I

know, highly applauded by them. ecommendation of all secret remedies, I can cordially, and, in my capacity of physician, properly, recamend the Cherry Pectoral to all.

CAVEATS. PROPER'S PATENT OFFICE, 86 Nassau st., N. Y. NVENTORS and others desiring to apply for Ca-No Institutes and others desiring to apply for Ca-vests are informed that all the necessary drawings and papers are prepared by the undersigned with the timost dispatch, and on the most moderate terms. All other Fatent business promptly attended to. Porsons wishing for information or advice relative

Porsons wishing for information or advice relative of Patents or Inventions may at all times consult the indersigned without charge, either personally at his flice, or by letter. ALFRED E. BEACH, Feb. 3. Solicitor of Patents, 86 Nassau st., N. Y. NOTICE TO BRICK-MAKERS AND BUILDERS. PROPOSALS for making 1,000,000 of brick, for the Albany Manual Labor University, will be received up the same, either in connection with the making, or as a separate job, will be received until the 1st of May. Proposals should be addressed to the under-sig: ed, Lee Post Office, Athens county, Ohio. By order Ex. Bourd WM. S. LEWIS, Sec. up the same, either in conn

Albany, January 29, 1854. THE HORTICULTURIST. And Journal of Rural Art and Rural Taste.

THE HORTICULTURIST is a Monthly Journal, A devoted to Horticulture and its kindred arts, Ru-ral Architecture and Landscape Gardening. It is ed-ited by P. Barry, late Horticultural editor of the encece Farmer, and author of that popular worl The Fruit Garden." To those who cultivate Fru or Flowers, this work is indispensable, as it contains full directions for cultivation, as well as everything new on the subject, either in this country or in Eu THE HORTICULTURIST is beautifully printed.

on the best paper, with costly illustrations on wood and stone. It contains 48 pages, without advertisements, and each number has a full page engraving on one, of some rare fruit or flower, dire tone, of some rare truth of nower, and the land have by the best living artist in this line.

TERMS.—Two dollars per annum, in advance. A discount of 25 per cent. allowed to sgents. Fostmas-

Feb. 4. Publisher, Rochester, New York.
P. S. A new volume commenced on the first of THE Limited Copartnership heretofore existing be

is this day dissolved. Norman C. Miller, of Auburn, and Eugene Mulligan, of Buffalo, each, and they alone, are authorized to sign the names of the la ELLIOT G. STORKE Special Partners JAMES C. DERBY,

WILLIAM ORTON, EUGENE MULLIGAN. Dated at Auburn and Buffalo, February 1, 1854. Dated at Auburn and Bullalo, February 1, 1852.

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the firm of MILLER, ORTON, & MULLIGAN. Dated at Auburn and Buffalo, February 1, 1854. WM. B. JARVIS, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Madison, Wisconsin.

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Jan. 26—cow 107 Walnut st., Philadelphia R. C. WALBORN & CO., THOLESALE and retail premium ready made

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WM. W. KNIGHT.

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